

## WOMEN THREATEN EPISCOPAL STORM

General Convention Memorial  
Asks for Sex Representation  
on the Joint Social Ser-  
vice Commission.

### UNPRECEDENTED IN CHURCH

Request Comes as if Inspired by  
Mrs. Pankhurst's Advent—  
Question of Negro Bishop  
to Ripple Jordan Waters  
—Divorce Up.

These problems of race and sex which continually furrow the stormy sea of politics and government have their counterparts within the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The River Jordan will flow none too peacefully to-day when the question of creating a negro bishop comes up for debate as the special order of the afternoon in the House of Deputies.

And before the winds of this controversy have quieted it is not unlikely that a new storm will develop from a memorial addressed to the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies requesting the appointment of women to the joint commission on social service. Such a step for the Episcopal Church would be unprecedented.

The joint commission on social service consists of five bishops, five presbyters and five laymen, all of whom are members of either one or the other of the Church's two legislative houses. Women can have no seats in those bodies, and so they have never before been appointed to joint commissions of the two houses having in charge the preparation of legislation for their consideration. At least, so representative clergymen with good memories say.

#### Militant Inspiration?

The memorial in question, as if inspired by Mrs. Pankhurst's advent, came yesterday from the executive committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and was signed by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, 90th street and Amsterdam avenue. This is the church in whose parish house the Woman's Auxiliary has been making its head-



THE REV. DR. JOHN P. PETERS.

quarters for the general convention.

The memorial reads as follows:

"To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

"The executive committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor has adopted the following preamble and resolution, which I am instructed to convey to your honorable body:

"Preamble.—In view of the fact that among the most distinguished leaders in this country and in the Church in this country in that movement which is commonly known as social service, and which the general convention has recognized by appointing a joint commission on social service, consisting of five bishops, five clergymen and five laymen, are women; and because it is desirable to secure in that great work which the Church has confided to the commission on social service the thorough and intimate co-operation of such women, which cannot be done except by placing on the commission itself one or more representative women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor do memorialize the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, in the appointment of a joint commission to serve for the next three years, to include in the membership of such commission women, and, by example and precept, to recommend diocesan social service commissions to do the same, that the Church may have the advantage of the service of these noble and capable women in the most effective manner possible."

#### Divorce Question Crops Out.

There was another outcropping, that of the divorce question, which helped to enliven yesterday's session of the deputies. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. J. Wrigley, of Brooklyn, introduced this resolution:

"Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That this Church expresses its sympathy with the efforts of the international committee on marriage and divorce to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting Congress to enact a uniform law on marriage and divorce, if that should prove to be the only feasible plan for procuring such uniform law; and

"Resolved, That a joint commission of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen be appointed to co-operate with the international committee on marriage and divorce in arranging the international congress which is to be held in May, 1915, at the Panama Exposition for the purpose of awakening the conscience of the American people toward the great evil of divorce and remarriage."

In his argument for its adoption Dr. Wrigley referred to the speech which Bishop Gallor, of Tennessee, made a

week ago last night at the Church Club dinner in the Hotel Astor. The Bishop ascribed the fall of the Roman Empire to the disintegration of the family, and said that the United States seemed to be following in the footsteps of the empire of Nero and Caligula.

"In the days of the Roman Empire," said Dr. Wrigley, "in its decline and just before its fall, the fallen woman was a more representative figure than the true domestic wife. Such is the condition this country is approaching."

#### Not Up to New York Standard.

He favored a uniform divorce law for the United States, but Arthur S. Browne, a lay deputy, from the diocese of Washington, disagreed with him as to the remedy. Mr. Browne pointed out that a uniform divorce law would reflect the "average conscience" of the country, and would not, therefore, measure up to the standards of certain individual states, such as South Carolina and New York, which would then have to let down their bars to conform to the federal enactment.

The first half of the resolution finally was withdrawn, and the second half passed with little opposition.

Incidentally, the House ratified the Bishops' choice of five missionary bishops, whose names were printed yesterday in The Tribune. These bishops-elect are: Hugh Lathrop Burleson, North Dakota; William Theodorus Capers, Spokane, Wash.; Milo Hudson Gates, Cuba; Frederick Bingham Howden, New Mexico; and Charles Blaney Colmore, Porto Rico. The deputies very rarely oppose such nominations by the House of Bishops.

In regard to a negro bishop there is a complete division of opinion in the House of Deputies, although not at all on sectional lines. The Southerners, who are primarily interested in the outcome of the measure, are almost equally divided for and against it, and so are the negro communicants themselves.

#### Reads Majority Report.

The Rev. Dr. C. B. Bryan, of the diocese of Southern Virginia, read the majority report, which says, among other things:

"This proposal is a radical violation of the principle and custom of diocesan unity, of the territorial episcopate and of one jurisdiction in the territorial diocese. And while the conditions existing, especially in our Southern dioceses, are extraordinary and unique, we do not feel that they are so hopeless of solution as to justify such a radical and revolutionary violation of a principle which has been certified by the age-long experience and wisdom of the Church.

"Surely, with patience, courage and faith, God will lead the Church to a safer, wiser and more effective solution of our difficulties.

"It is impossible to avoid the apprehension that under the proposed legislation danger of even further and more irreparable separation between the races would ensue, that conflict of jurisdictions might arise which would weaken, if not destroy, the unity of the Church.

"With the utmost sympathy and friendship for our colored brethren, and with the desire to advance the work of the Church among them, we still cannot believe that as a race they are prepared for an independent ecclesiastical administration."

The method adopted in several dioceses of permitting the negroes only partial representation in the diocesan councils is deplored in the report; but it goes on to say that it believes that even such a system is better not only for the Church but for the colored people than an independent racial missionary district.

The committee expressed the hope that a trial might be made of the measure permitting the election of a suffragan bishop in dioceses possessing negro communicants in large numbers.

#### Sharp and Positive Separation.

The minority report, read by Dr. Pittenger, said:

"The fundamental fact of the situation, recognized by all, is the fact of the distinct separation between white and colored races in the South. This has been produced by causes which it is unnecessary to consider for our present purpose. The fact is admitted by all.

"The white people and the colored people of the South cannot be dealt with by the Church without a sharp and positive separation and distinction being preserved

between the two, in worship and in all corporate, ecclesiastical activities, as well as in social life.

"Such being the situation as it is seen by the subscribers, we feel that something should be done by the general convention to give to the colored members in the South a status and an opportunity which, in our judgment, they do not and cannot enjoy under our present methods and organizations.

"Fourteen bishops, with their dioceses and missionary districts, constituting the seventh missionary department, have memorialized this general convention in favor of a racial missionary district. The diocese of North Carolina has done the same. A memorial also has been received from a conference of Southern clergymen, representing, as we believe, the general sentiments of our colored churchmen, renewing a similar request which they for years have been pressing upon the Church.

"It must be admitted that such a jurisdiction is contrary to the common use of our Church in the past. But we respectfully submit that it is not more contrary to catholic use than is the exclusion of a whole race, solely on account of their race, from participation in the ordinary life and activities in the Church, and that it is by no means so grave a violation of catholic principles."

It was decided, despite the protests of some Southern deputies, to limit the debate on the question to-day to a half hour for each side. If the House adopts the majority report it will vote to discharge the commission. If it adopts the minority report it will vote to refer an amendment embodying the proposition to its committee on amendments.

The vote will be taken at 3:30 o'clock. Expert opinion forecasts a large majority against the creation of a negro district and bishop.

#### "Jews" and "Turks" Eliminated.

With practically no opposition the deputies passed the resolution, reported out of the committee by Dean Grosvenor, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, providing for the amendment of the third collect for Good Friday by striking out the words "all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics" and substituting therefor the words "all who know Thee not as we know Thee in the gospel of Thy Son." Just before taking this action the house received the following message from the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, read to them by Dr. Alexander Mañá, the president, to whom it was addressed:

"I thank you for your note of the 16th and I desire to express our deep appreciation of the unanimous action taken by the House of Deputies in convention, protesting against the blood accusation, and permit me to add that the change in the collect is also keenly appreciated."

#### One Million Mark Reached.

The report of the committee on the state of the Church, read in the morning, showed that the Church in America "at last" had a full million of communicants, 5,670 clergymen, including the bishops; 3,193 parishes and missions, 7,983 church edifices, and that it had made contributions for all purposes in the last three years of over \$5,000,000.

The report went on to say that although a six year decline in the number of candidates for holy orders had been checked, the number of clergymen was increasing at the rate of less than 1 per cent a year, while the number of communicants was growing at the rate of over 2 per cent.

### PORTUGAL QUELLS REVOLT

Many Monarchists Arrested After Early Morning Uprising.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Lisbon, Oct. 21.—For the third time in the three years since the Portuguese Republic was established the Government has had to contend with a serious monarchist plot. An attempt at a rising was made in Lisbon at 3 o'clock this morning. Groups of armed men appeared in different parts of the city especially in the neighborhood of the barracks and prisons. They were routed by the police and other Republican elements who were on watch awaiting the attacks of which the government had received in full previous information. Conflicts ensued and many rebels were arrested while several were wounded.

The "Mundo" says that the attempt was undoubtedly of a monarchist nature and gives the following details: Bands of conspirators at the frontier awaited an internal rising. They were probably headed by Captain Coutinho, who left France last week. He intended to enter Portugal, directly the revolution burst out in Lisbon, and Oporto and march on the two cities, inciting the provinces in the North to rebellion. He had previously placed deposits of arms in various parts of the country.

Several well known individuals who are charged with being leaders and instigators of the risings have already been arrested. Some who did not actually take part in the attempted rising were arrested at their homes. The gates of Lisbon are guarded by fiscal guards who have been given strict orders.

### MANUEL'S BRIDE BETTER

Princess Augustine Victoria Leaves Hospital with Husband.

Munich, Bavaria, Oct. 21.—Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern, wife of former King Manuel of Portugal, left the hospital where she has been under treatment for several weeks and departed with her husband today for Sigmarburg.

A bulletin issued by the physicians at the hospital to-day contained an emphatic denial to the various rumors which have been made public as to the nature of the princess's illness and declared her condition of ill health to be due exclusively to the presence of intestinal bacteria.

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## GREAT BRITAIN ACCEPTS CANAL OPENING INVITATION

Will Send Representative Vessels for Voyage, Led by  
Oregon, Through Panama  
Ditch in 1915.

London, Oct. 21.—Great Britain today accepted the invitation from the United States government to send representative vessels of the British navy to the sailing of the international fleet in Hampton Roads early in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal by making a voyage to the Pacific through the new waterway.

The acceptance by the British Foreign Office has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

The Foreign Office has turned over the arrangements as to the war vessels to be sent to Hampton Roads for decision by the Admiralty, with a recommendation that the British navy should be liberally represented.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—It is understood that the Russian Admiralty will send one or two naval officers to represent the gov-

ernment at the opening of the Panama Canal, probably Captain Nebolsine, formerly naval attaché at Washington, or his predecessor, Commander Boutakoff, or both of these officers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 21.—The British government is the first to accept the invitation, recently extended by the United States to England and all other countries, to send warships to Hampton Roads in 1915 to take part in a mammoth celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. The acceptance was conveyed to Secretary Bryan to-day through Ambassador Page.

The foreign warships assembled at Hampton Roads will go to Panama, and many of them will pass through the canal in grand procession. President Wilson and many officials of the United States government will be there. The battleship Oregon will be the first ship through, and the President probably will be on her bridge. It is also planned to have on board the Oregon as many officers who were on her when she made her historic trip around South America as possible.

## CORDIAL WELCOME FOR ROOSEVELT IN BRAZIL

Ex-President and Party Arrive  
Safely at Rio de Janeiro and  
Begin Strenuous Visit.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt received a cordial welcome when he landed in the Brazilian capital to-day from the steamship Vanduyck. He was received with military honors as he stepped ashore, where a great gathering of prominent persons had assembled to greet him.

Edwin V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil, with the staff of the embassy and a committee of reception composed of Senator Barros-Moreira, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Achilles de Fedeles, Brazilian military attaché at Washington, with Don José Carlos Rodriguez, Admiral Antonio Cortino Gomez Pereira and Antonio Olynthe de Magalhães, from the Historical Institute, went on board the Vanduyck at 8 o'clock this morning to conduct Colonel Roosevelt on shore. The party disembarked at 8:30 on the naval arsenal quay, where a company of soldiers saluted, while hands played the Brazilian and American national anthems. Several committees presented bouquets of flowers to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Marshal Hermes Fonseca, President of the republic, sent a special representative, as he was unable to be present, while all the Cabinet ministers of Brazil, the Minister of Agriculture, with the members of the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, a representative Parliamentary committee, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the presidents of the various tribunals of the High Court of Justice, the members of the Municipal Council, headed by the Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, many members of the diplomatic corps, high functionaries of the government, military and naval officer and other notabilities attended in full uniform.

A procession, headed by ex-President Roosevelt and the representative of the President of the Brazilian Republic, was formed, and proceeded to a reception room in the naval arsenal, which was decorated with Brazilian flags and the Stars and Stripes intertwined. Here the members of Colonel Roosevelt's party were introduced to the leading officials, who in turn presented all his colleagues to the distinguished visitor.

After this ceremony had concluded

Colonel Roosevelt was conducted from the naval arsenal to the Guanabara Palace, where he will reside during his sojourn here.

All the newspapers of Rio de Janeiro to-day published articles welcoming Colonel Roosevelt in most cordial terms.

Colonel Roosevelt later paid his respects to the President of the Republic in a long visit. The meeting was most cordial. He then called on Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and together they inspected the port works and the avenues for which Brazil is noted.

The official programme for the entertainment of the nation's guest is likely to keep Colonel Roosevelt busy during his sojourn here. To-morrow he will be the guest of the President at a breakfast. Later he will visit the Military College and speak before the Young Men's Christian Association. In the evening he will attend a performance at the Municipal Theatre.

### FOR MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

Lord Selborne Says It Is More  
Important than in Nelson's Day.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 22.—Trafalgar Day was celebrated in London yesterday with the customary decoration of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square. The immortal memory of Lord Nelson was drunk in silence at the Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League at the Hotel Cecil last night.

Lord Selborne, who proposed the toast, referred to Winston Churchill's proposal to Germany of a naval holiday and said he did not think the proposal quite up to the Nelson touch. Lord Selborne proceeded to urge the importance of retaining a naval force in the Mediterranean. If that was of such importance in Lord Nelson's day it was of tenfold importance to-day. The control of the Mediterranean was essential to security.

The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, quoting Nelson's phrase that he commanded a band of brothers, said that when the Panama Canal was completed the United States would invite all the naval powers to send ships to the opening. He was glad to announce that the British government had accepted that invitation. An international fleet would pass through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the American Admiral who had the honor to lead the procession would be able to say, like Lord Nelson, that he led a band of brothers.

## WOMAN CENTRE OF TRIAL

Vera Tcheberiak at Kieff Murder Trial Is Never at a Loss for an Answer.

Kieff, Russia, Oct. 21.—Vera Tcheberiak continues to be the most prominent figure in the trial of Mendel Beiliss for the murder of Andrew Yushinsky, the Christian boy, who was found killed in a cave in March, 1910. The woman sits with a sphinxlike expression in front of the witness stand, and is never at a loss for an answer when confronted with those giving testimony which implicates her.

When Arnold Margolin, one of the prisoner's lawyers, was called to-day, Vera Tcheberiak looked him up and down and declared she could not identify him.

Margolin testified that Vera Tcheberiak, when she was asked how she explained the systematic character of the numerous wounds on young Yushinsky's body, answered that Pridhiko had studied medicine.

The lawyer asserted that Bruskovsky, the journalist, who investigated the murder, had told him he had discovered at the time when he interviewed Vera Tcheberiak that she was carrying a bottle of poison. When the journalist asked her why she had it she replied, "I got it, not knowing whether you would not torture me."

Vera Tcheberiak promptly denied this statement in court.

Margolin discredited the story of the alleged offer of a reward, but Vera Tcheberiak reasserted that she had been promised \$20,000, a foreign passport and other things if she would take the guilt of the murder on her shoulders.

Margolin told the court he considered Bruskovsky's information useful, inasmuch as it had brought about the lifting of a corner of the veil and revealed something of Vera Tcheberiak's criminal activities, which hitherto she had so well concealed.

The remainder of the day was devoted to a long examination of ex-Chief of Police Krassovsky, who explained that he had reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded to investigate the murder as an expert. He followed several clues, including some which pointed to the possibility of ritual murder. He had compared the clay from the brick kiln with the splashes of clay on Yushinsky's clothes, but found that they differed.

### OPPOSE CHILD DEPORTATION

Dublin Priests Fear Influence  
on Strikers' Offspring.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Dublin, Oct. 21.—The sole topic of conversation in Dublin to-day is a scheme for the deportation of the children of the strikers to various centres in England pending a settlement of the dispute.

The idea is utterly opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy, who are alarmed by it. They are of the opinion that Irish mothers will not allow their children to be sent to places where their faith may be tampered with.

At the same time it was announced that arrangements were being made for sending 250 children to various centres of England immediately, and six children have already left for Surrey. All the children will be cared for, clothed and fed free of charge. The scheme originated with Mrs. Montefiore, who is a well known social worker in London. She is now in Dublin, and accompanied by Mrs. Rand, an American woman, and Miss Grace O'Neill, described as an organizer of domestic workers in London.

### JAPAN GETS CONCESSION.

Tokio, Oct. 21.—China has granted to Japan an important concession for the extension of her railroads in Southern Manchuria which will open a great new producing and general agricultural district.

# pāy-drō mē-gāel

SOUNDS foreign, and so it is. But it's the name of an important part of the most important task Uncle Sam has accomplished in a century. See a miniature of the

**Pedro Miguel Lock of  
the Panama Canal**

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